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our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

#### What Is It?

Will our esteemed contemporary the Washington Times have the kindness to give us the precise meaning of this imposing phrase found in its columns?

"The triumph of Aig rism,"

What is "Algerism"? We have seen the expression before, but It has remained too much wrapped in generailties to enable the public to comprehend It surely. Out of all the talk about Algerism continued in a large portion of the press for many months, a journal that has contributed to it as industriously as the Washington Times has should be able to put Algerism into words so definite in meaning and so substantial as to their foundation of facts that our question will be fully answered.

What is Algerism?

#### A Very Flimsy Filipino Yarn.

The conclusion reached by Agoncillo's European Junta regarding Lawton's expedition, based on an alleged despatch from Gen. Luna, is amusing. According to this theory, his object was to "form a junction with the Yorktown at Baler," but the Filipine tactles led him to "extend his line" dangerously, so that a detachment of 140 officers and men, on reaching Binangonan, was cut off and captured, whereupon he retreated to Manila.

There is a bare possibility that this story was founded on the reported capture of Lieut, Gillimore and fourteen men, the substitution of 140 being a Filipino exaggeration of the sort now familiar; but it seems more likely to be made out of whole cloth. Baler is several score miles northeast of Manila, whereas Santa Cruz is nearly fifty miles southeast of that city. This story, then, would make LAWTON begin his expedition toward Baler by going a long distance away from it.

Besides, a glance at the map will show that there are mountains between the region where Lawron was operating, in the interior, and Baler, far north, on the coast, As Gen. LAWTON took only ten days' rations with him, the notion of his making his way across such a region with 1,500 men suggests that Gcn. LUNA and the European Junta have a high idea of what American soldiers undertake. It need hardly be added that the enemy took no prisoners from Lawton, who is further said not to have gone within many miles of the scene of the alleged capture of a large de-

tachment of his troops. But the Filipino story after all suggests what AGUINALDO fears. It is possible to use Laguna de Bay for an expedition toward the eastern coast of Luzon, and Gen. Lawton's recent move may serve as a reconnoissance for that purpose.

# The Democratic Convention of 1900.

More than two years have elapsed since of the call for the National Convention of July, 1896, at Chicago.

The number of delegates to the Chicago Convention was 930, and the same number will participate in the Democratic National Convention of 1900, for there has been no change in the number of Presidential electors since 1896, and there will be none until after the census of 1900. The apportionment of six delegates for each Territory, irrespective of its area or population, has become established in Democratic conventions, and none of the six Territories so represented at Chicago in 1896 has since then been admitted to Statehood. On the preliminary vote on the Chicago platform 628 votes were east in the affirmative, or a clear two-thirds majority of the whole, Against the platform 301 votes were recorded and one Minnesota delegate re freined from voting.

vania, Massachusetts and Wisconsin cast collectively 187 of the 301 votes recorded against the Chicago platform of 1896. At that period New York was represented in the United States Senate by two Democrats. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who called the convention together on July 7, was W. F. HARRITY of Pennsylvania. Massachusetts presented as its candidate for President the Democrat whom it had thrice elected Governor, and Wisconsin was represented in Washington by two Democratic Senators. Both New York and Wisconsin had been carried by the Democrats at the preceding Presidential election. The importance of these four States secured for them a respectful hearing at the Chicago Convention, though they were all opposed to the platform.

Since 1896, however, the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Wisconsin has come under the control of the Chicago platform forces and theories, and in each in 1898 invowed supporters of BRYAN were nominated for office. In New York no Democrat running for office last year dared to oppose the Chicago platform, and there is no possibility that any Democratic State Convention this year or next will express dissent from it. The delegation from New York in 1900 will probably be in favor of it; in no event will

it be committed against it. Of the 301 votes against the Chicago platform at the convention two years ago 187 came from these four States, and a total of 63 votes were cast by these other States : Connecticut, 12; Maryland, 12; Minnesota, 11; New Jersey, 20, and South Dakota, 8. At that time one of the Senators from New Jersey was a Democrat, both Senators from Maryland were Democrats, Connecticut was in the doubtful column, and Minnesota and South Dakota were wavering on the finanare now Republican States. Connecticut is as surely Republican as New Hampshire or Rhode Island. Both Minnesota and South Dakota have now silver Governors elected in 1898, though in each State the remainder of the Republican ticket was successful. The declaration of the Minne-

National platform and pledge to it our unswerving support until its principles shall have become the established governmental policy:"and the Democrats of South Dakota demanded "the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without asking for the consent or waiting for the aid of any other nation on earth."

In the States which furnished the 628 delegates who voted for the Chicago platform there has been little defection from it, and these among them have now Governors who are Democrats or who were elected as Fusionists on a platform that reaffirmed the Chicago platform: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louislana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. In Kentucky a Republican Governor was elected in 1895, but a silver Democrat on a silver platform carried the State at the last election. Utah and Montana are both Democratic States on the financial question, and there is no belief anywhere that their delegates will not be found for silver in 1900.

It appears, therefore, that the Democrats faithful to the Chicago platform are now more completely in control of the party organization than they were in 1896. Since then they have become predominant in the Democratic party in Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota, three States which voted against them in 1896. Moreover, the New England States, which presented a pretty solid front against the Chicago platform in the convention of 1896, are now in nearly every case under the control of the friends of BRYAN. More especially is this true of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, which cast at the Chicago Convention 45 votes against the platform and only 5 for it.

Meantime the opponents of the Chicago platform in the Democratic party are gaining nowhere, and the most they venture to strive for at party conventions is almost invariably nothing beyond mere evasion of the currency issue. It is not probable that they will be able to muster at the National Convention of next year more than half of the voting strength they exhibited at Chicago in 1896, and even as many as 150 delegates would be a very liberal estimate.

#### A Vacant Chair.

Mr. THOMAS B. REED, lately of Maine, will not be sixty until next October. The boyish look has not gone from his big face, and, what is more, his soul is really as fresh as April violets, although he sometimes takes pleasure in trying to give a contrary impression. The batteries in which nature stored for him at the start an uncommon stock of vitality show no signs of depletion, much less of exhaustion. He is physically and intellectually capable either of rounding off a career which has already put him among the elect of successful Americans of this century, or of beginning and achieving a new career, in new relations and with new aspirations; as capable of the latter enterprise, we confidently believe, as he was when he left Bowdoin College about forty short years ago with a well-earned and personally cherished reputation for hopeess laziness.

An individual so interesting as the states man who has just now exiled himself voluntarily from politics will continue to be an interesting object and subject, even when immured in one of the vast office buildings at the lower end of Manhattan Island Office boys and mahogany railings will not entirely seclude Counsellor REED from public observation. We shall know what he is doing and how he is prospering, and we shall hear from time to time what he is saying; yet it is none the less true that by his sudden retirement from the conspicuous isolation of high public office into the whirl and confusion of the metrothe Democratic National Committee had its | politan system and the comparative obmeeting at Washington to arrange the form | scurity of crowded professional life, Mr. teep, though happily yet living, invites remarks somewhat in the obituary spirit.

Mr. REED was not the Speaker of the House of Representatives when he decided to quit. He ceased to be Speaker seven weeks ago, when the Fifty-fifth Congress expired. Technically he was merely a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress from the First district of Maine, but he was sure to be chosen as Speaker next December, provided he stood for re-election. The office which he is about to relinquish, therefore, is that described by himself very recently as the most important and de sirable in the nation, barring the Presidency alone. Historical precedents for a renunciation of this magnitude are by no means so numerous as to render the transaction commonplace. Death and defeat are ordinarily the only agents powerful enough to compel the surrender which the The four States of New York, Pennsyl- Hon, Thomas B. REED has made of his own volition.

> Three different explanations of his retirement have been current, and it may not be impertinent to consider them all in a friendly way. The first theory regards Mr. REED as a thoroughly acidulated man, disappointed by his failure in 1896 to attain the goal of American statesmanship's legitimate ambition, unable to perceive in the immediate future or within the limit of his natural expectation of life any prospect of brighter skies, out of sorts with the controlling element in his own party, and disgusted with public life because he sees nothing further in it for himself. What a gloomy picture this would be if it were true! What a dismal ending to a career chock full of triumphs and fun! We reject it unhesitatingly, inasmuch as we know that the Hon. THOMAS B. REED is a philosopher, and a philosopher of his particular school never ays himself down in the dust of the highway and howls while his rivals go struggling cheerily on

ful to Mr. REED. It represents him as painfully conscious that his views concerning the larger questions now identified with Republican policy, such as expansion in general, and the maintenance of the American flag over remote territory which the flag now covers, are so hopelessly at variance with the prevailng sentiment of the party that his presence at a post of high responsibility and power is anomalous. He cannot alter or modify his attitude, for his opinions were too conscientiously formed, and have been too sincerely entertained and positively avowed in his magazine writings and else where to admit of subordination now. He cannot remain in the Speaker's chair in Congress as a mere obstructionist, either with cial question. New Jersey and Maryland justice to his party or with comfort for himself. He has, therefore, decided that if Empire cannot wait, he, Mr. REED, can and

The second explanation is more respect-

will stand aside for the present at least This theory, we must add, is very complimentary to the statesman from Maine, for it assumes on his part a manly adherence to principle and conviction, sota Democrats who elected John Lindwas and an ability to rise superior to

that "we hereby reaffirm the Democratic | to the allurements of high public station

and official power. The third explanation is that Mr. REED is influenced by no political considerations whatever, but simply has made up his mind that the time has come, in justice to his family and himself, to devote his energies to the accumulation of that fortune which is entity within the reach of his uncommon abilities. The circumstance that the ex-Speaker is not yet a rich man is to his honor. Beset for years with opportunities for sudden increments of fortune, unearned or carned only at the cost of self-respect he has chosen to remain a comparatively poor man. Now, in his sixtieth year, he is going to work with the energy of a youngster to make his pile; and good luck

Any one of these theories of Mr. REED's retirement from public life is sufficient to account for the decision on his part which has been received by the people with some surprise and many expressions of regret. Again, more than one of the three explanations may be partially true. Mr. REED was reported yesterday as declining to discuss the subject on the ground that he had "no interest in the public." The sentiment is certainly not reciprocated. The public has always had a great interest in Mr. REED ever since his picturesque individuality emerged from the common crowd and became conspicuous in national affairs. His very independence of character, manifested on so many notable occasions, and often in a manner calculated to provoke or to exasperate, has won him admirers and held their admira tion. Unterrifled, unconventional, genial dictatorial, obstinate as a mule and yet as kind as an old negro mammy, always ready to sacrifice a material advantage for the sake of an epigram, aiming shafts of sarcasm right and left saying No with harsh emphasis often when his heart felt Yes, the most eminent of Speakers has gone straight on in his own course, through sunshine and storm, making friends of the very men whom he ran into and upset. Perhaps no other aggressive American statesman ever provoked so much personal opposition and at the same time netted so few real enemies.

#### The Peculiar Tendency of Bryanism

The mental exaltation which began with Col. BRYAN'S reference to the "Crown of Thorns" and his reference to the "Crucifixion of Mankind upon a Cross of Gold' has developed into a stage reported thus in the Richmond Times :

"The Manassas Journal, having asked the support ers of Mr. Bayan if he will be stronger in 1900 than he was in 1896, the Louisa News replies:

"" Why should not Brian be stronger now? He is on the side of the poorer classes, just where Cwaisr stood, and we believe Brian is as safe a protector for the masses as exists to-day in the Union."

"Here is admiration akin to idolatry. This pape thinks it not irreverent for Mr. Baxan to liken his black and tan dinner party in New York to the Lord's Supper, but goes a bow shot beyond, and actually institutes a comparison between Mr. Bayan and the Savious of mankind, Mr. Bayan's followers have caught something of his own spirit. He regards himself as the leader of a holy cause, and it is not surprising that he should have rallied around him all the fanatics who take the same extreme view."

The Bryanite idea that the Democracy has now a special inspiration from on high and that its service to the people is akin to that of CHRIST, is more and more perva sively occupying the Democratic mind.

This is not a rare disease of an excited imagination, but no sharper with a pretence to a divine mission as his stock in trade, or no actor-orator intoxicated with personal vanity and infatuated with his own metaphors, or no fanatic laboring under a de lusion that he was an earthly successor to the SAVIOUR, has ever produced a beneficial or permanent effect upon public affairs.

# Around the World in 33 Days.

Mr. PHILEAS FOGO, the hero of Jules VERNE'S "Around the World in Eighty Days," made his bet in 1873 that he would accomplish that feat, or it was in that year that the book was published in this country; and he laid down his possible itinerary in this wise:

From London to Suezwia Mont Cenis and Brindist, by rail and steamboats ... From Sucz to Bombay, by steamer. rom Bombay to Calcutta, by rail.. From Calcutta to Hong Kong, by steamer .... From Hong Kong to Yokohama, by steamer..... 6 From Tokohama to San Francisco, by steamer.... 22 From San Francisco to New York, by rail ... rom New York to London, by steamer and rail. 9

Total ..... Mr. Fogg. it will be remembered, reached London after his trip around the world on the fifty-seventh second of the last hour of he eightieth day, and won his wager of £20,000; but, as was afterward explained, he really made the trip in seventy-nine days, for, without knowing it, he had gained one day in his fourney by travelling eastward, while he would have lost a day if he had gone in the opposite direction. At that time this loss of a day would have meant

the loss to him of the £20,000. In the twenty-six years which have passed since then his fourney has been made so easily possible far within that time that Mr. Fogo could not now hope to get any intelligent man to take the bet he then made. By the construction of the Siberian Railroad across the Asiatic continent, connecting European Russia with the Pacific, the time requisite for a trip around the world will be less

than one-half of eighty days. In the Verne schedule, seven days were allotted to the journey across our own continent from San Francisco to New York. Within three years after 1873 it was made in less than four days from Jersey City to San Franciscoby what was known at that time as the Jarrett & Palmer train, made up of a combination passenger car, a mail and baggage car and a Pullman dining car. The train left Jersey City on June 1 and arrived at San Francisco on June 4, in 83 hours 39 minutes and 16 seconds, instead of the seven lays computed by PHILEAS FOOG. His schedule of nine days between New York and London has also been reduced greatly. The distance from New York to Queenstown. 2,810 knots, has been covered in five days

and eight hours. The largest reduction from the Verne schedule of 1873 has been made, or is to be made, in another part of the circuit of the globe. Here is the official announcement by the Russian Minister of Railroads of the time which will be required for a journey around the earth when the Trans-Siberian

Railroad is completed: From St. Petersburg to Via livestock From Vladivestock to San Francisco. From San Francisco to New York..... From Bremen to St. Petersburg .. Total .... .33

By this route of travel, too, the dangers of loss of time because of causes from which PHILEAS FOGO suffered would be comparatively few and slight. His trip was not in a straight line, but entailed a detour through the Suez canal and a steamer trip Grandps—Not always, my boy; not when there from India to China, and consequently the are account against them. through the Suez canal and a steamer trip

risk of irregularity in the running of the Oriental steamers and the missing of close connections. The new route is far less complicated and much more certain. About four-fifths of PHILEAS FOOG'S journey was by sea. By this Russian route the time at sea is reduced to ten days on the Pacific and seven days on the Atlantic, the rest be ing accurately calculable by railroad time. The greatest single stretch will be by the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

#### Jack Cade and Fire Insurance.

The Legislature of Arkansas has passed a trust law which seems to be especially severe to the tire insurance companies doing business in that State. The companies have been guilty of agreeing as to rates, such agreement being necessary to prevent a competition so extreme that the companies would be weakened and the protection of the insured endangered. Business men protested to no purpose against the passage of the act. What does a Democratic Legislature care for business men? They are a part of the Money Power and natural objects of the wrath of supporters of the Chicago platform. A member of this Arkansas Legislature who was guilty of telling a business men's convention that when he voted for the act he didn't understand how severe its effects would be was censured by his colleagues, and the Attorney-General of the State, an ingenious gentleman who may be said to follow the Octopus rather than the law, got a cane from the Legislature in token of his faithful public services.

Judge KIMBALL of Little Rock says that the Attorney-General "goes so far as to hold that if a foreign insurance company in New York insures property in Arkansas and a fire occurs, it cannot send its agent into Arkansas to adjust and pay the loss, without incurring the penalties provided in this act for its violation, if the company happens to have a rate agreement for insurance written on New York property. This would be inviting capital into Arkansas with a vengeance." Judge Kimball seems to have old-fashioned prejudices. The Legislature and the Attorney-General want to repel, not invite, capital. They are good Democrats and they are carrying out the Chicago platform.

It is reported that most of the fire insurance companies which have been doing business in Arkansas have withdrawn from the State. There is no use in trying to do business in a State where a blind fanaticism against capital and combinations rages. It is unfortunate for the Arkansans who have property that they cannot get it insured, but they must remember that according to the present Democratic theory property is a crime, and they must be patient.

The Arkansas law has been introduced into the Texas Legislature. The business men of Texas now have an opportunity to discover if they have any influence with the Legislature.

Republicans can contemplate philosoph ically all these manifestations of the property-hating and thrift-persecuting tenden cies of the Democratic party. In certain States these manifestations may be injurious temporarily to property interests, but they have their uses. They show what the Democratic party is.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly declares that "we are evolving a race of poor whites" in New England. It is a fact that the poorest whites of the year belong in Boston and therebouts. They are the persons who hissed Mr. MCKINLEY and cheered for AGUINALDO at : meeting in Tremont Temple.

Mr. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS declined to be present at the second Grand Central Palatial dinner on the ground that he falled "to see anything useful or helpful for labor" in it. Mr. Howells was too hasty. Is it not useful and helpful for labor and for rest to bask in the Hon. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, and to feel the influences of the Typewritten University exuding from him into the delighted listeners? in Mr. WALKER. Because he happened not to appreciate it, he should not seek to deprive others of it.

If the thunder clouds of monopoly shall eclipse the silver moon, we know the moon will still be there.—Okonor Fren Williams.

What is much more important and impres sive, we know that the Hon, GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS will still be there, driving away the thunder clouds and reaching out an eager hand for the green cheese in the silver moon.

The Chicago River, which has fired so many poets and artists by its tender beauty. has been aftre itself lately, somewhat to the perplexity of the Chicagonus. They approciate the genius of the noble stream, but its little eccentricities alarm them. It is supposed that the authorities will try to put it into the slowburning class. The essential solidity of its architecture and the thickness of its floors ought to make it comparatively safe, but noody can tell what it will do. Fire has been found in it, and some day water may be

#### The Hebrew Prophets Not Marvellous, The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in the Outlook.

When Thomas Jefferson, long before he or any any other man could have anticipated the civil war, looking upon slavery, said, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just," Thomas efferson was a true prophet, not because he had a magical vision of future events, but because the sense of divine justice and the consciousness of numan iniquity made him feel sure that unless the nation rid itself of its iniquity it would suffer penalty inflicted by divine justice. Endow any man with a keen sensitiveness to moral principles, give to him intellectual capacity to apply those principles to national life, equip him with the insight which enables him to understand the inward and real life of the nation, and he will be equipped with the fore-sight which will enable him to see—not in detail, but in a large way-what will be the future of the nation Recause the 'Hebrew' prophet's predictions seemed marvellous to men who do not understand the in exorable operation of divine principles in national history, their attention was diverted from the principles which formed the subject matter or the prophet's pressage to those apparently more marvelous predictions which were incidental to it,

This habit of dwelling on the marvel ous has been strengthened by the rabbinical habit of realing into the Old Testament books what was not in the mind of their original writers. This rabbinical habit affected to some extent the writers of the New Testa ment books themselves. When, seven centuries of ter Hosea has uttered these words, the little box Jesus is taken down into Egypt by Josephand Mary and brought back again, Matthew seizes this phrase 'Out of Egypt I called my son," and applies it to the return of Jesus from Egypt to Galiles. It is a rabbinical use of a prophetic writing. It is quite clear from the reading of the book of Hosea itself that limes's eference was historical purely; that it referred to the past, not to the future.

From the Medical Record,
According to the Medical Directory for Great Britain and Ireland there was a decline as gratifying as it was great in the number of newly created medical practitioners in that country during the year 1898. In 1805 there was an increase of 730, in 1806 of 958, in 1807 of 619, but in 1808 of only 91. The total number of lawful practitioners in the United Kingdom is now 34,994. In France there were but 17,735 medical practitioners at the beginning of the present year, but that was greater by 1,751 than the number at the beginning of 1828.

From Brookly & Life. Tommy-Grandpa, are kings and queens always VOLUNTEERS AND BUSINESS.

A Suggestion That Settlers in the Philippines

Get Their Mileage Money as Capital. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir, Major Chornberg of the army, in a letter to the War Department, having suggested that as many of the soldiers in the Philippines who are about to be brought home to be mustered out de sire to remain in the islands in order to avail themselves of such business opportunities as exist there, it would be advisable to muster them out where they are and allow them their The Hon, R. R. Dobell of the Dominion Gov. mileage home in each to be used as capital with which to make a start in their new yen

the United States to the Philippines may be The fact is plain to every observant and thoughtful person that, although our country is by no means over-populated, and its natural resources are yet in the infancy of their development, conditions exist as a logical sequence of the increasing age and civilization of communities that our people will be slow to push this development to its ultimate conclusion. In our earlier history the great West was unoccupied, and it presented to the active and adventurous spirits of the older sections of the country bossibilities of interest and profit which were supremely attractive and yearly led thousands to forsake the old and attempt the rew. To show attractive and yearly

country possibilities of interest and profit which were supremely attractive and yearly led thousands to forsake the old and attempt the new. To-day, although there are rich fields to be worked in every direction of profitable effort, more difficult conditions, relating to both capital and labor, obtain, and the efforts put forth demand not only hard work but the finer skill of meeting and successfully coping with competition of various kinds. At the same time our young men have been succeeding their fathers in business and trades airendy established, the comforts of civilized life are more aliquing, both in themselves and in the tastes of those who might otherwise be pioneers, and men are slove to break away from pleasant surroundings, congenial companionship and familiar occupations, though the remuneration is scarcely more than a living and the chances of advancement are small.

In view of these conditions it may be safely argued that the United States would be benefited by the withdrawal of a certain ratio of the older population to give place to emigrants from other countries still older than our own, who find here the incentive to effort not possible in their own countries for the same reason that incentive is lacking to our people in a country which is old to them and who must find a new stimulusto their energies. The complete development of our resources can come only through the efforts of new people, and a place can be made for them only by changes of residence resulting from the presentation of newer and better opportunities for our people elsewhere. With the great field opening in our new acquisitions to the young and the ambitious, one-half of the obstacle to the needed change is removed, and men and women will not hesitate at new undertakings which offer flattering promises of profit as a reward for their efforts.

The Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico present and

tures, the suggestion is worthy of all commen-

dation, however the question of the relation o

their efforts.

The Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico present these conditions in greater or less degree, and this their efforts.

The Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico present these conditions in greater or less degree, and whether they become integral parts of this republic or will be merely taken under the protection of this Government, the advantage in having a thrifty and growing population of Americans in these new territories is apparent to the veriest tyro in political economy. If the new territories become parts of this country the American residents will net upon the original inhabitants as a constant assimilator to the American republican ideas and to our mode of government, business and living; while, if we assume only a protectorate overthe new countries, the American contingent in them, with the traditional Yankee pluck and perseverance, would so control and shape the affairs of their adopted countries that the United States' interests would be paramount from the beginning, and the final result would be union with the great republic by and with the full "consent of the governed."

Whatever, therefore, may be the policy of this Government with reference to these new countries now in our charge, immigration to them should be encouraged in every way possible, because it means assimilation, affiliation and neity. and unity.

#### The Mendonea Collection.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In its reriew of my art collection now exhibited at the galleries of the American Art Association THE Sun took exception to three of the canvases, viz., "Portrait of a Professor," by Franz Hals; Portrait of a Spanish Prince," by Velasquez, and "Head of a Boy," by Correggio.

The Franz Hals in question, after being re-stored by the late Mr. Lazarus of this city, was shown by me in 1884 to Mr. Pappelendam, Sr., of Amsterdam, and in 1887 to Mr. Sedelmeyer of Paris; and both these eminent authorities declared the example of the painter of Haarem was an authentic one, full of the charac

lem was an authentic one, full of the characteristics of the master and easily dispensing with the signature and the date.

The authenticity of the "Portrait of a Spanish Prince," by Velasquez, is sufficiently attested by the fact that this picture belonged to the collection of the Duchess of Berry, in which it was known under the title of "Infanta Marie Terèse." It is generally known that the Berry collection was composed solely of works of high merit, and was one of the many art reasuries dispersed by the French Revolution. This collection took refuge for a time in Italy, from where it was shipped to England, and there sold.

Regarding the Correggio, it is not necessary for its authenticity to have belonged to an English collection; those who are familiar with the brilliant work of Antonio Allegri will with the brilliant work of Antonio Allegri will be satisfied with a inere inspection of this armed of a Boy." As information to the lowers of art and to the student of the history of painting, I will add that among the manuscript notes of Sir Joshua Beynolds, there is a reference made to a head of a boy by Allegri, lent to him by Lord North, which gave to the great English colorist immense pleasure when he was trying to discover the Venetian secret of coloring. Although it has not been possible for me so far to trace the pedigree of this Correggio from Mr. Beyan to Lord North, the relationship of the features of this boy with those of almost every boy painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds leads me to believe that it was to this very head that Reynolds had reference.

New Yong, April 20.

# The Capture of Jefferson Davis.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Certainly the stimony of the veteran who, in a judicial proceeding reported in to-day's SEN, testified as to the par ticulars of the cauture of Jefferson Davis is a value ble if tardy contribution to history. It conflicts with all or nearly all the statements heretofore nade respecting that occurrence. It will be remem wred that the arrest and its circumstances excited extraordinary interest at the time-the commander of the cavalry company and many of the squadron that overtook the fallen chieftain having been "interviewed" and given written and even sworn state ients of the details of thier pursuit and capture, and all the members of the Davis party did the same. The arrest was made while the fugitives were in a came that they had occupied a whole day, and Mr. Davis was taken in the early morning on returning to his tent from a spring some distance away, whither he had gone for a nail of water. His shoulders were covered with a shawl, which his careful wife had placed on them when he went out. That was the only female apparel he wore, but he did wear that much. The statement of "the veteran" that Mr. Daviswas riding along on horseback when taken as if in actual flight, and under close pursuit at the ery time, is wholly new to me and surprising. NEW YORK, April 20. TENTH NEW JERSEY.

# The Effect of Criticism of the Bible.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs in the Independent, Recent criticism of the Scriptures, though perfectly legitimate in its place, has left an impress on multitudes of minds that all Scripture is at least uncertain in authority, so that the closest grap of the Biblical words casily slips from the unwel-coming mind. "Thus saith the Lord," which commanded our fathers' immediate assent, now means o many. "Thus saith somebody, nobody knows exactly who, reported by somebody else, of the correctness of whose report we can in no wise be cer tain." All pulpit teaching is thus less commanding than it was; while the idea, of late diligently diseminated, that if men do not accept the Go-pcl and the Lord in this life, they will have probably, other and better chances in the hereafter, tends, so far as it reaches, to reduce the pulpit to practical impo-tence. If this interests or amuses those gathered before it, that is well. If it insists on preparing irem for a judgment to follow death, that is super fluous, if not dangerously intrusive.

#### Maine's Remarkable School Law. From the Lewiston Frening Journal,

The law in regard to the convergance of school children, enacted by the last Legislature, went into effect April 11. The gist of the new law is that the superintending school committee is the body that ecides who shall be carried to and from school and who shall not, at the expense of the town. It also gives the body the right to beard a child near the schoolhouse in case the expense would by the same or less than the conveyance each day would

From the Harrisonburg Spirit of the Valley.

Zao Gum informed the Highland Recorder's resorter that his property sold well. Laf Eye went to

BLOW TO CANADIAN SHIPPING. Plans to Take Away New York's Trade Up-

set by the Marine Underwriters. Quenec. April 20.-Dismay and disappoint ment are felt among all Canadians interested in the navigation of the St. Lawrence by oceangoing steamships because of the attitude of the marine insurance people in consequence of disasters to shipping off Canadian coasts Lloyds' recent circular discriminating against steamers bound for Canadian ports has cupped

rnment, who has just returned from a trip to England in connection with the proposed fast Canadian steamship line, had not yet started for home when Lloyds issued their circular upon Canadian risks. He immediately asked them for a meeting to discuss the point, and his request was granted. But on the day preeeding that appointed for the meeting news reached London of the loss on the Nova Scoian coast of the Allan steamship Castilian Mr. Dobell was at once advised that this occurrence would prevent any successful issue of his interview, and he left London without ap-The disasters of the last year in Canadian

waters and the netion which they have led to on the part of the underwriters are expected drive a large number of steamships from the St. Lawrence trade this season to American shipping ports, since owners cannot pay the nerensed rates of insurance and expect to have any profit at the end of the season. The blow to Canadian shipping interests is all the heavier secause the Marine Department of the Doninion, the Boards of Trade and Harbor Commissions of the principal ports, and shipping nen generally in Canada have gone to a great deal of expense and trouble of late to adcertise Canada's ports and waterways, and to make much of the fact that Quebec is a ew hundred miles nearer Liverpool than New York. Forgetful of the dangers of the St. Lawrence route, the Canadian shipping interests were under the impression that, having a shorter route than the United States to Eucope, all that was necessary in order to secure the bulk of the North Atlantic carrying trade was a line of mail and passenger steamships as fast as the fastest New York greyhounds and argo boats equal to the Boston and New York carriers. The difficulty, so far, has consisted n the inability of the Canadian Government. with the best terms it could afford to offer, to nduce European capitalists to go seriously into the scheme and furnish the money for the ouilding of the ships. What was found difficult of attainment before is likely to prove impos-

# LAKE CITY LYNCHING TRIAL.

#### The Case to Go to the Jury To-Day-Closing Arguments of Counsel.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20.-The Lake City ynching trial will go to the jury in the United States Circuit Court to-morrow. All of the arguments except the closing speech of District Attorney Lathrop were made to-day. Mr athrop will close in the morning and the jury will receive a charge from Judge Brawley. It is expected that a verdict will be reached during the afternoon. The public here looks for a mistrial or an acquittal. A conviction would be very much of a surprise.

W. A. Barber of New York, formerly Attorney-General of South Carolina, made the leading argument for the prosecution to-day. He said at the outset that he was as much opposed to negro Postmasters as any man, but that had o be left out of the trial. He denied the statement of the defence, that the Government was

ment of the defence, that the Government was trying to get a conviction of men whether they were innocent or not, and said the jury should neguit the eight defendants unless they were sure of their guilt. Mr. Barber made a brilliant speech.

W. A. Bass, a lawyer from the Lake City region, made a bitter speech against the newspapers which had cried out against the brutality of the Baker murder. He said he had to stand for Lake City's record, and added that this was the first lynching of the town.

The trial has been in progress for two weeks. The records of Williamsburg county, which have shown so many signs of having been altered and defaced to help this defence, came in for another severe roast to-day from Mr. Barber. Like Mr. Bryan yesterday, he said that in every instance the public records of the county gave the lie to the witnesses for the defence or clied they were changed or were missing.

# SPECIAL SESSION IN ALABAMA.

Gov. Johnston Asks for the Repeat of the Constitutional Convention Law.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 20.-Gov. Johnston to-day issued a proclamation calling the Legislature together in extra session on May 2, to repeal the act whereby the people were au thorized to vote on the question of cailing a Constitutional Convention for the elimination of the negro vote, and, instead, to submit amendments to the Constitution covering the suffrage question and consider the enactment of a uniform primary election law. The Governor also issued a statement to the people outlining his position. He condemns the action of the Sinte Democratic Convention in making the new Constitution a party issue, saving that the Democrate loan is partisan and blinds the Democrates to vote for the new Constitution whether they want it or not. He adds that this action will embroil the State in a blitter political desort and will insure the defeat of the new Constitution as well as postpone the amendments to the fundamental law for many years. In conclusion he declares that many "unrepented deserters" from Democracy, meaning the gold men, have been nominated as delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and that battle-scarred Democratica reunwilling to be led by these "betrayers of their party."

The Governor's action is in direct conflict uffrage question and consider the enactment

their party.

The Governor's action is in direct conflict with the action of the State Democratic Convention and committee, which pledged the party to the new Constitution, and it is predicted will cause a split in the Democratic party. The Governor has already secured pledges from a majority of the members of the Legislature for the repeal. Seventy-one out of seventy-five Democratic newspapers condemn the course of the Governor, and denounce him as a traitor to the party.

# Washington's Birthday in Porto Rico, U.S. A.

From the Washington Evening Star.

In an interview yester-lay Mr. Williams, Secretary of the Ports Blean Commission, emphasized the fact that the people throughout the island are pleased to realize that they are American citizens, and roust to stand under Washington's flag and share the freedom he gave his people. This was particularly evident on Washington's birthday, when, by order of Cen. Henry, the 22d of February was made a public holiday, and was generally observed as such throughout the entire province. Early in the morning two native bands of San Juan marched through the city and screanded a number of prominent citizens.

In the afternoon the school children assembled on the plaza there, each child earrying an American flag, and caraded through the principal streets to the theatre, where appropriate exercises were held. On the singe was a large lithergraph of George Washington, draped with the Stars and Stripes. Thrilling tableaux were presented by the American sallors and soldiers. A beautiful feature of the entertalnment was the singing of "America" by fifteen Porto Rican girls. From the Washington Evening Star.

# From the Washington Post.

A woman who visited one of the hospitals in the South last summer has been telling a story since she came back to Washington which is good, if true, and just as good, pechaps, if it isn't true. While going through the hospital in question, so she narrates the incident, a busy-looking, duty-loving woman bustled up to one of the weighted soldiers who lay gazing at the celling above his cot.

"Can't I do something for you, my poor fellow?" said the woman, imporingly. The only things he really wanted up langually. The only things he really wanted just at that time were his discharge and a box of cigars. When he saw the strained and anxious look on the good woman's face, however, he left serry for her, and with perfect stog froid he replied;

"My, yest you can wash my face if you want to."

"I'd be only too glad to," gasped the visitor, eagerly. A woman who visited one of the hospitals in

eagerly.
All right," said the cavaller, gallently, "go about 11's been wished twenty-actimes nirready to-day, by 1 don't mind going through it again if it'll make you any happier."

#### Seven Kinds of Sankes in a Well. From the Hartford Convent,

John Polisk hand several other Italians living at Birch Point, near the Vaster Radional leavement were Essex and the Saybrook, messered an old well Friday which had not been used for many years and had dried up. It was helf filled with said and diff. The well was covered by a large flat rock 7x8 feet in size. Straw saturated with oil was set on fire and thrown into the hole. Soon reptiles came swarming out and eights-live were killed, while many more escaped. There were seven varieties and the largest was a blacksnake nearly six foct long.

MORE DEAD MEN UP FOR TRIAL Cases Against Six Deceased Defendants

Indictments against six more dead men were called for trial in Part IV, of the Gener. Bessions resterday, much to the disgust of Judga Newburger, who had growled the day before because he was asked to try three dead men The third excise case called was that of Jo Heben, Assistant District Attorney Caborne

answered that he was ready to go on with the trial. "We would be, too," said Lawyer Dinnean for the defence. "but the defendant is dead and buried and I saw by this morning's paper that your Honor was opposed to trying dead

ones in court." "We'll call the case of Henry Barge," re-

marked Judge Newburger.
"Another dead one," remarked Lawyer Dinnean, "If you want get him here you'll have to get an undertaker."

When the next case was called Judge Nowburger inquired whether it was a live one. He wouldn't believe it until the defendant walked up to the rall to stand trial. The jury ac-quitted this man. Charles Banks to the bar!" shouted Clerk

"Your Honor," said Lawyer Dinnean, addressing the Court, "the defendant, Mr. Banks, "What? Another dead one!" exclaimed Judge Newburger, "How about that Mr. Os-

borne?"
The Assistant District Attorney explained that the District Attorney's office could not tell whether an indicted man was dead or not until the case was put on the court microdar, and then it remained for the defendant's compared or bondsman to bring forward proof of death.

and then it remained for the defendant's conseel or bondsman to bring forward proof of death.

"John Callahan and James Barnett to the hav;" shouted Clerk Gallagher.

"Your Honor," said Laweer Dinnean, "you must excuse me for not appearing here with a crape badge, but these two gentlemen are dead and cannot be tried by this court. They have gone before a higher tribunal."

"In this case of Callahan," said Mr. Osborne, "we will not concede that he is dead at all. We want a death certificate to prove it."

"Well," said Lawyer Dinnean, "the defendant Callahan is certainly dead. He was a volunteer during the late war with Spain and died for his country."

"Then I will strike that case from the cal-

feer during the line was the from the calfor his country."

"Then I will strike that case from the calendar," said Judge Newburger.

Eighteen cases were tried without a conviction. The nineteenth case resulted it a conviction because the defendant got upon the
witness stand and corroborated the prosecution's witnesses.

witness stand and corroborated the prosecu-tion's witnesses.

When Major Gardiner was asked about the dead men who were called upon to stand trial in the General Sessions, the Major said:

"How am I to know that they are dead? We cannot ascertain unless the bondsman comes and asks that his bond be discharged."

### DR. CHESEBROUGH'S BEQUESTS.

\$200,000 for an Asylum to Which No Catholic Children Are to Be Admitted.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 20.-The will of Dr. Nicholas H. Chesebrough, who died at Summit on April 10, was probated to-day. He was proprietor of the Beachwood Hotel at Summit and President of a vaseline company. His wife died two years ago and he left no children. The will contains the following bequests: To Amos Sheffield Chesebrough, a brother, \$5,000; to each of the following secieties \$500: The Methodist Episcopal Socicieties \$50.00: The Methodist Episcopal Society, the American Bible Society, the Methodist Episcopal Freedmen's Ald Society, the Methodist Church Extension Society, the American Sunday School Union, the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hoboken and the Fresh Air Fund and Convalescents' Home of Summit: to the Methodist General Hospital of Brooklyn, \$5,000; to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Summit, \$1,000, and to a niece, Miss Abbie Matthews, \$3,000.

The residue of the estate, amounting to over

niece, Miss Abbie Matthews, \$3,000.

The residue of the estate, amounting to over \$200,000, is to be expended and used in founding and maintaining an orphan asylum in Summit, to be known as the Chesebrough Protestant Orphan Asylum. No orphans of Catholic faith shall be admitted. The will appoints the following life trustees and directors of the estate and asylum: Wiman A. Macy, Charles S. Shults of Monteiair, Charles Stryckland Ryman, Theophilus C. Dunn, Frederick Adams and William Cranston of Summit.

### Everybody Has One Slow Foot.

From Pearson's Weekly. You may think this a very stilly question to ask, but is it? There is no catch about it. It is a simple demonstrable fact which you can prove to your own satisfaction in a very few

prove to your own satisfaction in a very few minutes.

If you will take any pavement that is clear of other pedestrians, so that there shall be no interference and walk briskly in the centre, you will find that before you have gone a hundred yards you will have veered very much to one side. You must not make any conscious effort, of course, to keep to the centre or you may do it, but if you will think of something, and endeavor to walk naturally, it is a hundred to one you cannot keep a direct line.

The explanation of this lies in the peculiarity of one foot to walk faster than the other. Or, be more correct, perhaps it should be said that one log takes a longer stride than the other, and this, combined with the quicker movement, causes one to walk more to one

movement, causes one to side than the other.

It is well known, for instance, that if one is lost in the woods the tendency is to walk in a circle and eventually to return to about the starting point. This demonstrates the fact, also, that one foot walks faster than the other, also, that one foot walks faster than the other. You can try an interesting experiment in this way if you will place two stakes in the lawn about eight feet apart, and then stand of about sixty feet, allow yourself to be blindfolded, and endeavor to walk between them. You will find it an almost impossible task, because one foot will go a bit faster than the other, hereto the right or left. Now, which one of your feet walks faster than the other?

#### Without Shuffling or Evasion. From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

From the St. Faul Pioneer Press.

From Fenimore Cooper and other authorities we have gained the impression that the Indian is a stolid, severe individual, with no sense of the white man's humor, but one red brother showed himself quite a civilized joker the other day in the United States Court. He was on the stand in a hotly contested case, and Atterney D. R. Bailey of Sioux Falls was after him in the most approved fashion of cross-examination. Finally, after apparently frightening the Indian with the awful consequences which would follow the slightest deviation from the truth, Mr. Bailey took his most portentous tone and solemn manner and demanded:

"Now, sir. I want you to tell me the exact truth, without any shuffling or evasion. I want you to look me square in the eye and tell me how you get your living, sir."

The Indian looked straight at Mr. Bailey, and, with that imperturbable air familiar to all acquainted with the red men, simply said. "Fat."

The courtroom roared, even Judge Carland smiled and Mr. Bailey let the witness go.

# From the Middletown Penny Press.

From the Middletone Penny Press.

Mrs. John Tyler, one of the best-known residents of East Haddam, was hadly injured while returning from Mount Parnassus on Thursday afternoon with a team. Mrs. Tyler was leading a cow behind the wagon, and while coming down a hill the bow jumped into the rear of the wagon, partly turning the vehicle over. Mrs. Tyler was thrown between the wheel and the shalt of the wagon. The frightened horse ran away. Mrs. Tyler's clothing became entangled in the wagon and she was dragged for three-quarters of a mile behind the ranning horse. When her clothing finally gave way she was left by the side of the road in a terribly injured condition. It was at first thought that she would die. Mrs. Tyler railied somewhat yesterday and it is thought she will recover. Perhaps what saved her life is the fortunate circumstance that a buffalo robe in the wagon become would about her head and the upper part of her body and afforded her considerable protection against the rough ground.

# From the Atlanta Journal.

From the Atlanta Journal.

Mr. R. W. Ballinger of Chicago is in Brunswick looking for a site on which to establish an oyster and shrimm condensing plant.
The oyster and shrimm condensing plant.
The oyster and shrimm will go through a
condensing process which absorbs all water in
thom. By this method a gallon of oysters can
be condensed to fourteen cunees in weight.
White in this state water is poured on them
when ready for use and they again assume
their normal proportions.

She Slid to Matrimony on a Lightning Rod. From the Bull more Sun.

From the Hallmare Sun.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 19.—Miss Delia
H Johnson and Charlos A. Level were married
here this afternoon, after the brides daylight
secure down a lighthing red from a female
seminary at Sewanee, Tenn., and a sensational
phresist of the couple through the country by
the bride's father and a log brother armed
with shotguns and vowing vengennee on Boyd. Mr. Gleason's Scratchless Chicken. From the Hartford Courant.

Essex, April 10.—One of W. H. Gleggon's hone has a broad of chiraces of the Wandorie variety, which includes one that has only one leg. It manages to get around fairly well.

# The Preliminary Question.

From the Chicago Teilmene. Stranger-I s e you have magnificent orchards in this section. It must be a great fruit-raising coun-try. Will there be any crop this year? Native-Mister, are you a reporter or a buyer?